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REPORT

ON THE

QUALITY OF THE MILK SUPPLY

OF THE

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

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[EXTRACT FROM THE FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH.]

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1.

REPORT ON THE QUALITY OF THE MILK-SUPPLY DURING THE YEAR 1869.

Colonel Emmons Clark, Secretary of the Metropolitan Board of Health.

Sir: The investigations with regard to the quality of the milk-supply in the Metropolitan District, which were undertaken at the suggestion of Dr. Harris, the Sanitary Superintendent, have been continued during the past year, and I announce with great satisfaction that thus far no adulterant has been detected except water.

I.-PURE MILK.

Milk consists of water holding in solution casein or cheese, lactine or sugar of milk, and various alkaline and earthy salts; and in suspension, fatty matter, butter, in the form of myriads of semi-opaque globules, to which the color and opacity of milk are due.

The Average Composition of Pure Milk, according to Dr	. Letheby,	is:
Water		
Butter		
Casein		
Sugar	5.20	
Salts		
	100.00	
2. Complete Analysis of Milk by Haidlen.		
Water	87.30	
Butter	3.00	
Casein	4.82	
Sugar	4.39	
Phosphate of Lime		
Phosphate of Magnesia	0.042	
Phosphate of Iron	0.007	
Chloride of Potassium	0.144	
Chloride of Sodium	0.024	
Soda, combined with Casein	0.042	
	100.00	

The specific gravity varies from 1.023 to 1.032, pure water being 1.000 The reaction is generally faintly alkaline.

The composition of milk is, however, affected by a variety of circumstances,

as the breed of the cow, her age, the age of her calf, nature of her food, time of milking, frequency of milking; and it is even found that the last milk which comes down at a milking is richer in butter than that which is first drawn. This last-mentioned fact shows that the custom which prevails in some localities of driving the cow from house to house, and supplying the consumer with milk fresh from the udders is not quite equitable, as the last person supplied receives a richer milk than is given to the first customer.

The following analyses illustrate these statements:

3. Milk from Different Breeds of Cows. Analyses by Vernois et Becquerel.

Breed.	Water.	Butter.	Casein.	Sugar.	Salts.
Angus	80.32	9.88	5.28	3.73	0.72
Belgian—Durham	85.77	6.22	4.06	3.29	0.67
Bohemian	84.18	6.34	3.87	4.96	0.64
Bretonne	83.74	5.70	5.37	4.55	0.62
Charollais	85.28	6.42	4.12	3.49	0.68
Durham, two analyses	84.56	6.41	4.37	3.97	0.68
Clamande	88.30	3.72	3.37	4.03	0.54
Outch, three analyses	83.97	6.84	4.21	4.35	0.61
furzthal	85.31	6.28	3.14	4.62	- 0.64
Normandy	87.18	3.24	4.76	4.21	0.60
Paris, thirty analyses	86.40	3.61	5.21	4.10	0.66
Swiss	85.19	7.08	2.55	4.59	0.56
Cyrol	81.74	7.96	4.95	4.82	0.50
Voigtland	84.99	5.14	4.56	4.62	0.68
Average, 46 analyses	85.76	4.51	4.86	4.15	0.65

4. Effect of Food on the Quality of Milk. Analyses by Chevalier.

	Carrots.	Beets.
Water	86.67	86.87
Butter	3.08	2.75
Casein	4.20	3.75
Sugar	5.30	5.95
Salts	0.75	0.68
	100.00	100.00

5. Difference in Morning and Evening Milk. Averages of many Analyses by Alex, Müller.

	Morning.	Evening.
Water	87.43	86.87
Butter		4.32
Casein	3.40	3.44
Sugar	4.67	4.66
Salts	0.73	0.71
	100.00	1.00.00
	100.00	100.00

Methods of Analysis.

- 1. The water is determined by evaporating a weighed quantity of milk, either alone or soaked up in a known weight of pure, fine quartz sand. The residue is carefully dried at 212° F., and weighed. The loss in weight represents the water, while the residue includes all the solid constituents.
 - 2. The salts are determined by carefully burning off the combustible portion

of the solid residue obtained by evaporation, and weighing the incombustible ash.

- 3. The butter and casein are determined by coagulating the milk with a few drops of acetic acid, boiling, washing the precipitate with water, and finally separating the butter with ether, leaving the casein pure. On evaporating the ether, the butter is left behind, or the butter may be extracted by ether from the residue obtained by the evaporation of a quantity of milk, soaked up in sand.
- 4. The sugar is generally determined by deducting the sum of the other constituents from 100. It may be directly determined by the polariscope, after the removal of the casein and butter, or it may be determined by an alkaline solution of copper.

II.—THE ADULTERATION OF MILK.

Numerous substances are mentioned as having been used, or as supposed to be used, for adulterating milk. Prominent among these are:

1. Water.—Adulteration with this substance is generally detected by the specific gravity of the milk. Pure milk varies in specific gravity from 1.023 to 1.034, water being represented by 1.000. Milk is heavier than water, on account of the casein, sugar, and salts, which it holds in solution. Butter, on the other hand, is lighter than water, therefore the specific gravity of milk increases with the percentage of casein, sugar, and salts, while it diminishes with the percentages of water or butter. It is found that good milk generally has a specific gravity of from 1.029 to 1.032. In testing milk the lower number is selected as a fair gravity for pure milk; and whenever the gravity falls below this number the milk may be considered as containing an excess of water, and consequently poor in quality or adulterated. An instrument, called a galactometer, has been devised by Dinocourt, for the purpose of testing the quality of milk. It is simply an areometer, so graduated that 100 on the scale represents pure milk, or the gravity 1.029, while 0 represents pure water or gravity 1.000, the space between being divided into 100 parts. The numbers on the scale represent, therefore, the percentages of pure milk.

Skimmed milk, having been deprived of most of its butter, is heavier than whole milk. By skimming the milk before testing it with the galactometer, the error caused by the butter is eliminated. In this case, however, the mark for 100, or pure milk, must be placed lower down on the instrument, as pure milk, having a specific gravity of 1.029, would after being skimmed, have a gravity of about 1.033. The 100° mark for skimmed milk is, therefore, fixed at this point.

The *lactometer* is a simple tube closed at the lower end, and graduated in hundredths. It is designed to measure the quantity of cream which rises on the milk.

By using the two instruments together, the *galactometer* and the *lactometer*, very satisfactory conclusions with regard to the quality of milk can be formed. A perfectly reliable method, though more laborious, is to actually determine the percentage of water in the milk, by evaporating a weighed quantity, and carefully drying the residue at 212° F. If a milk loses more than 88 per cent. of

water, having less than 12 per cent of solids, it may be safely pronounced to be adulterated with water.

- 2. Chalk.—This substance is generally supposed to be extensively used to neutralize the acidity in soured milk, and to produce thickness and opacity, thus concealing dilution with water. It is easily detected, as it is deposited on standing, and can then be recognized by its effervescing with dilute acids. I have never detected it in any sample of milk examined. Its presence would also be shown in a milk analysis, by the unusual amount of ash.
- 3. Flour, starch, emulsions of almonds, or hemp-seed, etc., are said to be used to thicken milk, and neutralize the blue color caused by dilution. They were not found in any of our samples.
 - 4. Sugar, gum, dextrin and borax, to increase specific gravity.
 - 5. Turmeric and annatto, to hide the blue color.
- 6. Cerebral matter, sheep's brains, to thicken watered milk, easily detected by the microscope, and by its depositing a peculiar white sediment on standing.
- 7. Carbonate or bicarbonate of soda, to neutralize acidity. Detected by the increase in the quantity of ash, or better by the effervescence of the ash with acids.

III.—THE MILK SUPPLIED TO CONSUMERS IN THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT

Two hundred and ninety-seven specimens of the milk supplied to consumers in the Metropolitan District have been submitted to chemical examination. Of these forty-five were seized while undergoing the process of dilution with water, two hundred and forty-five were purchased from the retail dealers, and seven were procured at one of the crowded cow-stables in Brooklyn.

First Series of Analyses.—In the latter part of February, some milkmen were detected in the act of pouring a suspicious fluid, contained in milk-cans, into their milk. They were at once arrested, and taken, with their cans, about fifty in number, to police headquarters. Samples from forty-five of the cans, which were placed in my hands for examination, gave the following results:

Two cans contained water, not any too pure.

Two cans contained water, clouded with a little milk, probably from having been pumped into cans which had contained milk.

Four cans contained water to which considerable milk had been added, the specific gravity varying from 1.010 to 1.017, representing by the galactometer from 37 to 60 per cent. of milk.

Nineteen cans contained milk, to which considerable water had been added, the specific gravity varying from 1.023 to 1.028, representing from 80 to 97 per cent. of milk.

Eighteen cans contained pure milk, varying in specific gravity from 1.029 to 1.030.

None of the samples contained any adulterant save water. The large proportion of pure milk is accounted for by the fact that the work of dilution was interrupted by the police.

Second Series of Analyses.—During the months of June and July a systematic examination of milk was organized, the samples being purchased from re-

tail dealers in various portions of the Metropolitan District. Two hundred and ten samples were analyzed, the following determinations being made in each case:

- 1. The specific gravity.
- 2. The percentage of pure milk as shown by the galactometer.
- 3. The percentage of water.
- 4. The percentage of solid matter, including butter, casein, sugar of milk, saline constituents, etc.
 - 5. Examination for adulterations.

The results are herewith presented in tabular form, and from them we learn the following facts:

- 1. The specific gravity varies from 1.010 to 1.032, averaging 1.0208.
- 2. The percentage of pure milk, as shown by the galactometer, ranges from 37 to 110, averaging $72\frac{1}{2}$.
 - 3. The percentage of water varies from 83.57 to 94.17, averaging 89.89.
- 4. The percentage of solid constituents, the nutritive portion of the milk, varies from 5.83 to 16.43 per cent., averaging 10.11
 - 5. No adulteration was found in a single instance, save water.

Table I.-Milk Examinations during June and July, 1869.

DEALER.	ADDRESS.	Specific Gravity.	Percentage of Milk by Galactometer.	Percentage of Water by direct Weight.	Total Solids—Butter, Casein, Sugar, etc. Dried at 212° F.
3r. G	497 Pearl Street.			87.79	12.21
— McSwyny. D. & A. Boseke. Chas. Doscher. Wm. Moller & Son. C. A. Emmet. Daniel Sulliyan.	14 Franklin 61 Baxter 13 Mott. 71 Park Place. 524 Pearl. 21 Mott. 67 Park Street.	1.029 1.029 1.032 1.029 1.020 1.025 1.025	98 98 106 98 70 86	90.14 82.42 88.80 88.12 91.18 89.68 88.33	9.86 17.58 11.10 11.88 8.82 10.32 11.67
D. Driscoll Mrs. Horsey Gallighan Bros. J. J. Geaby Schreider & Wilken J. Dellart	24 City Hall Place 136 Leonard 119 Mulberry 22 Mulberry 115 Baxter 40 Eldridge	1.020 1.020 1.025 1.025 1.025 1.025	70 70 86 86 86 86	89.00 88.11 87.84 89.41 86.17 85.22	11.00 11.89 12.16 10.59 13.83 14.78
J. Seeldy. — McSwyny. A. Knauer. C. W. Dainty. H. Pentz.	36 Park. 497 Pearl. 79 Broome 234 Worth. 119 Baxter.	1.025 1.022 1.025 1.025 1.025 1.025 1.020	76 76 86 86 86	86.71 82.97 88.72 88.38 89.41 90.09	13.29 17.03 11.28 11.62 10.59 9.91
A. Horr. J. F. McDowell F. McKenne. J. McKulloch. G. Kasselmine J. McDonald.	263 Rivington. 92 Henry. 34 Pit. Laurel Hill 72 Garrick. 103 Broome.	1.026 1.025 1.018 1.020 1.022	90 86 63 70 76	90.09 87.72 90.15 90.81 88.26 88.76 89.01	12.28 9.85 9.19 11.74 11.24 10.99
A. Schulingburg. J. Wittman J. Watjen W. Doyle G. Bachmann J. Raedig	169 Allen. 131 E. Houston. 34 2d Avenue. 79 Ludlow. 51 Ludlow. 106 Allen.	1.025 1.026 1.020 1.025 1.020 1.023	86 90 70 86 70 80	89.01 88.42 89.11 90.89 88.85 89.51	11.58 10.89 9.11 11.15 10.49
J. M. Oest & Co. Peter Fick D. F. Reck. F. H. Rohers. H. Piefke. N. Bremer. D. Hopmann	16 2d Avenue 230 6th Avenue 113 W. 10th 58 6th Avenue 18 6th Avenue 4 6th Avenue 22 Minetta Lane	1.023 1.025 1.025 1.025 1.025 1.027 1.022	80 86 86 86 86 93	89.12 85.55 87.79 87.81 88.78 88.36 89.89	10.88 14.45 12.21 12.29 11.22 11.64 10.11

Milk Examinations—(Continued).

DEALER.	Specific Gravity.	Percentage of Milk by Galactometer.	Percentage of Water by direct Weight.	Total Solids—Butter, Casein, Sugar, etc.	
Vm. Rame	26th Street and 7th Avenue	1.027	93	89.26	10.74
A. Lieberg	257 7th Avenue	1.025	86	87.93 87.43	12.07 12.57
. McCrady	1341 7th Avenue	1.025	86	87.46	12.54
Vm. J. Acker	21 7th Avenue	1.025 1.025	86 86	88.28 88.43	11.72 11.57
. Devans . Steinmann	105 11th Avenue	1.028	96	87.63	12.37
W. Steinbeck	63d Street and 2d Avenue	1.025 1.024	86 83	87.57 88.42	12.43 11.58
lock & Coermann & Son	337 54th Street	1.022	76	89.18	10.82
— Cunningham	1008 2d Avenue	1.020	70	89.27	10.73
M. Cornell	Astoria	$1.020 \\ 1.023$	70 80	90.14 90.37	9.86 9.63
— Futhius Brady	45th Street and Madison Ave.	1.027	93	86.27	13.73
— McNeal	46th Street and 4th Avenue	1.025	86	83.57	16.43
HallanThomas	338 E. 58th Street	$1.020 \\ 1.025$	70 86	88.90 87.22	11.10 12.78
Mallach	589 2d Avenue	1.024	83	87.78	12.22
Snider	61st Street near 2d Avenue 57th Street near 5th Avenue.	1.012 1.025	86 86		
Hammer B. Murry	57th Street and 7th Avenue	1.020	70	88.27	11.73
Schwietering	813 7th Avenue	$\frac{1.023}{1.025}$	80 86	88.90 88.27	11.10 11.73
— Mills — Dillinger	790 7th Avenue	1.027	93	88.64	11.36
Bohde	824 2d Avenue	1.025	- 86	89.60	10.40
H. SteinkammBuse	863 2d Avenue	$\frac{1.023}{1.020}$	80	88.10 90.25	11.90 9.75
owell & Co	681 2d Avenue	1.022	76	89.62	10.38
. Claussen	648 2d Avenue	$\frac{1.027}{1.019}$	93 66	88.74 91.25	11.26 8.75
Krieteassing & Ebert	189 7th Avenue	1.022	76	88.98	11.02
I. Hulle	721 9th Avenue	1.020	70	90.85	9.15
Brahnburg Bucklage	628 9th Avenue	1.023 1.018	80 63	89.36 90.02	10.64 9.98
— Maxwell	558 9th Avenue	1.018	63	90.82	9.18
Bernhard Doty	469 9th Avenue	1.025	86 63	88.47 92.04	11.53 7.96
rowning & Berry	183 9th Avenue	1.025	86	88.33	11.67
essel & Puckley H. Krogan	2 9th Avenue 518 10th Avenue	$\frac{1.025}{1.020}$	86 70	88.79 89.73	11.21
- Fight	500 10th Avenue	1.012	44	93.25	6.75
. Schnied	368 10th Avenue	1.017 1.018	60	90.31 90.70	9.69
Hunkey Ryan	263 10th Avenue	1.018	63	91.00	9.00
— Hunker	242 10th Avenue	1.023 1.013	80 47	91.54 92.26	8.46 7.74
O. SullivanRuter	770 Greenwich	1.014	50	91.41	8.59
Hohre	744 11th Avenue	$\frac{1.015}{1.021}$	53 73	92.32 91.07	7.68 8.93
— Murray Swick	673 4th Avenue	1.017	60	91.16	8.84
- Plunket	517 10th Avenue	1.031	103	85.47	14.53
Marquart O. Sullivan	422 10th Avenue	1.074 1.015	83 53	90.22 92.39	9.78 7.61
ıstin Yearks	118 9th Avenue	1.022	76	89.92	10.08
Panaxtre	160 8th Avenue	$\frac{1.016}{1.023}$	56 80	91.61 89.73	8.39
Berns	839 1st Avenue	1.021	73	91.02	8.98
Rick H. Katter	815 1st Avenue	1.017 1.016	60 56	91.47 91.99	8.53 8.01
D. Bruns	445 1st Avenue	1.020	70	91.36	8.64
D. Cordes	429 1st Avenue	$\frac{1.017}{1.020}$	60 70	90.58 90.60	9.42 9.40
Purdy	319 1st Avenue	1.020	70	90.21	9.79
ohn Spielmann	222 1st Avenue	1.015	53 70	91.64 90.29	8.36 9.71
— Oppenheimerenry Klenke		1.020	70	90.43	9.71
. Klenke	115 1st Avenue	1.019	66 80	90.54	9.46
. Schulzavid Roemer	96 1st Avenue	1.023 1.015	53	90.70 91.72	9.30 8.28
enry Malsey	26 1st Avenue	1.015	53	92.09	7.91
Schulteohn Thiel	11 1st Avenue 207 Avenue A	1.018 1.015	63 53	90.80 91.93	9.20 8.07
has. Mincum	147 Avenue A	1.017	60	91.20	8.80
Ebenger		1.015	53	92.03	7.97

Milk Examinations—(Continued).

DEALER.	ADDRESS.	Specific Gravity.	Percentage of Milk by Galactometer.	Percentage of Water by direct Weight.	Total Solids—Butter, Casein, Sugar, etc. Dried at 212° F.
H. & P. Theil	22 Avenue A	1.012	44	92.61	7.39
Mrs. Surman Henry Bartell	16 Suffolk	$\frac{1.018}{1.020}$	63	91.14 90.70	8.86 9.30
Behyl	166 Avenue B	1.014 1.018	50 63	92.26 91.48	7.74 8.52
Meyer & Co. — Corkersburg.	94 Avenue B. 64 Avenue B. 32 Avenue B.	1.020	70	89.70	10.30
Unrist. Siles	32 Avenue is	1.015	53	92.77 92.76	7.23 7.24
Peter Bäker P. Ahleim.	11 Avenue B 203 Avenue C.	$1.020 \\ 1.014$	70 50	92.60	7.40
John Ricken	203 Avenue C. 174 Avenue C. 107 Avenue C.	1.014	50	92,92	7.08
Riese & Brother	69 Avenue C.	$\frac{1.015}{1.015}$	53 53	91.46 92.04	8.54 7.96
Will. Barkler	14 Avenue C	1,015	53	92.31	7.69
J. Cabbenger John Holsten	6 Avenue C	$\frac{1.012}{1.015}$	53	94.17 93.43	5.83 6.57
Peter Kooney.	54 Pitt	1,015	53	91.80	8.20
H. Kinkan	74 Avenue D	1.015 1.015	53 53	91.80 92.35	8.20 7.65
F. Brohel	22 Avenue D	1,010	37	93.41	6.59
P. Schmidt	101 Columbia	1,013 1,020	47	91.85 88.98	8.15
Otto H. Coop Will. Katgin	74 Columbia	1.020	70 37	93.03	11.02 6.97
H. Devender	245 3d Avenue	1.012	44	93.08	6.92
L. Balor. C. Fisher.	415 3d Avenue	$\frac{1.013}{1.015}$	47 53	92.29 90.82	7.71 9.18
J. G. Gerdes	557 3d Avenue	1,013	47	91.95	8.05
D. H. Schulz	605 3d Avenue 40 Franklin	$\frac{1.015}{1.015}$	53 53	91.13 91.00	8.87 9.00
H. F. Cordes	39 Elm	1.019	66	90.35	9.65
H. Tienchen	66 W. Broadway	1.015 1.025	53 86	91.40 89.73	8.60 10.27
Ph. Fewring	93 Elm	1.018	63	89.31	10.69
W. Smith F. Intemann	165 Avenue A	1.028 1.022	$\frac{96}{76}$	88.53 88.87	11.47 11.13
Newrenberg	1 Lispenard	1,026	90	89.10	10.90
L. Walker	1 Lispenard. 139 W. Broadway. 97 W. Broadway.	1.022 1.026	76 90	90.08 89.10	9.92 10.90
D. Stowesand	16 York	1.022	76	90.08	9.92
John Moss	33 Leonard	1.025 1.022	86 76	88.80 90.68	11.2) 9.32
J. Balch M. Hertily	26 Rector	1.024	83	89.32	10.68
J. P. Koplic. C. Maerbeck.	145 Greenwich 135 Liberty	1.025 1.024	86 83	88.00 88.63	$\frac{12.00}{11.37}$
P. Flynn	151 Washington	1.025	- 63	88.02	11.98
G. F. Broggensen J. McDonald.	91 Greenwich	1.020 1.022	70 76	90.77 89.30	9.23 10.70
— Wette	19 Albany Carlisle and Washington	1.025	86	89.84	10.16
D. McCarthey	Carlisle and Washington 8 Morris	1.020 1.021	70 73	90.33 91.29	$\frac{9.67}{8.71}$
K. E. Enright J. H. Gentzen	12 Greenwich	1.024	83	88.40	11.60
M. Henken	40 Greenwich	1.023 1.016	80 56	87.80 91.54	12.20 8.46
M, Kelly Michael Landy	4 Morris	1.020	70	89.87	10.13 8.44
Michael Landy Michael O'Connor	71 Washington	1.015 1.022	53 76	$91.56 \\ 88.95$	$\frac{8.44}{11.05}$
Philip Shelan	24 Morris 401 E. 18th Street.	1.018	63	91.53	8.47
Jaggart	342 1st Avenue	1.021	73 70	88.53 90.67	11.47 9.33
A. Spielmann	303 1st Avenue 220 1st Avenue	1.020 1.020	70	89.84	10.16
Jaggart J. M. Oest. A. Spielmann C. Wolfart D. Leopold A. Knoble	275 1st Avenue	1.022	76	89.11 89.74	$10.89 \\ 10.26$
A. Kneble	402 2d Avenue	1.025 1.020	86 70	89.42	10.58
J. C. Reisen	407 E, 19th Street	1.018	63	90.01 88.93	9.99 11.07
L. Remshardt Patrick O'Connor	206 Avenue A 224 Avenue A	$1.024 \\ 1.021$	83 73	90.28	9.72
J. Pentar	512 E. 15th Street	1.023	80	89.18	10.82
J. Haukamp	227 E. 21st Street	1.024 1.020	83 70	88.97 89.53	11.03 10.47
E. Wehrenberg P. W. Sanders & Co. C. F. Wilken	258 Avenue A	1.024	83	88.07	11.93
C. F. Wilken J. Priede	273 Avenue A	1.023 1.015	80 53	89.11 90.51	10.89 9.49
Peter Peterson	921 Avenue B	1.019	66	90.18	9.82
F. Fippinger	546 E. 11th Street	1.020 1.018	70 63	89.10 90.47	10.90 9.53
F. Ebinger.	509 E. 11th Street	1.016	56	89.99	10.01

Milk Examinations—(Continued).

DEALER.	ADDRESS.	Specific Gravity.	Percentage of Milk by Galactometer.	Percentage of Water by direct Weight.	Total Solids—Butter, Casein, Sugar, etc. Dried at 212° F.
H. Wesemans P. Lahr H. A. Stegeman A. Ritz William Reis M. Moser C. Hartungs C. D. Schupp Geo. Siemon C. Hitzel F. Lautenschleuger J. Schultz J. Heubner Geo. Finkles J. Weber Chris, Silz	286 E. 10th Street	1.020 1.023 1.017 1.020 1.021 1.023 1.025 1.023 1.024 1.021 1.024 1.024 1.021 1.024 1.024 1.021 1.023	70 80 60 70 73 80 86 80 73 83 73 76 83 80 85	\$9.71 38.45 90.41 \$8.47 89.71 89.92 89.28 90.07 90.00 89.07 89.66 89.48 90.21 90.41 88.59 89.79	10.29 11.55 9.59 11.53 10.29 10.08 10.72 9.93 10.00 10.93 10.34 10.52 9.79 9.59 11.41 10.21
L. A. Betsch. G. Deible. A. Reichert. J. Lang. Average.	100 E. 3d Street. 212 E. 3d Street. 152 E. 3d Street. 5 Clinton Street.	1.025 1.024 1.021 1.024 1.0208	83 73 83 72.45	89.49 90.78 89.53	10.52 10.51 9.22 10.47

Third Series of Analyses.—During the last four months of the year, a series of more elaborate analyses was undertaken, with a view to determine the percentages of some of the individual constituents of the milk. Thirty-five samples were examined, and the results, which are herewith presented in tabular form, establish the fact that—

- 1. The cream averaged 7.89 per cent., ranging from 5.20 to 11.80 per cent.
- 2. The percentage of pure milk, as shown by the galactometer, averaged 82.44, varying from 50 to 112.
 - 3. The butter averaged 3.03 per cent., varying from 1.81 to 3.76.
- 4. The casein and milk-sugar together averaged 6.46 per cent., ranging from 4.16 to 9.02.
- 5. The saline and earthy constituents averaged 0.59 per cent., varying from 0.39 to 0.87 per cent.
- 6. The total solids averaged 10.08 per cent., ranging from 6.73 to 12.32 per cent.
- 7. The water averaged 89.92 per cent., ranging from 87.68 to 93.27 per cent.
 - 8. No adulteration was found in any case save water.

Table II.-Wilk Examinations during the last Four Months of 1869.

Reaction. Reac	ADDRESS,	Avenue A	122 E. 7th Street	Rockland County	355 Broadway	Avenue C	14 Avenue C.	tt	210 E. 6th Street			pring	000	Street	944 Greene	209 Greene		26 Chrystie	31 E. Houston	II 1st Avenue				129 Stanton	217 Stanton			
Percentage of Milk by Asia See See See See See See See See See Se				90	003	9			- 9	20	:	_	-	-	_			-		-							_	7
Organge of property of the meine of the mein	Percentage of	2223	66				-	_	_	_	_		_	_		_		_	_			-	_					89
	Butter.	2.68 2.25 2.25 2.25	3.60 0.00 0.00	3.25	e; e	2.62	20.36	25.02	3.02	2.91	1.81	5.9	3.03	:		20.0%	20.00	3.69	25.00	28.00	20.00	3.58	3.34	30.03	20.00	20.00	2.36	
	Sugar.		_		_	_	-	-		_	-	_	_	:	-	_	_	-	_					-				46

Fourth Series of Analyses.—During the month of April, the attention of the Board having been called to the crowded condition of some of the large cowstables in the Metropolitan District, the Sanitary Superintendent, Dr. Harris, was directed to make an investigation. It was found on examination that, although the stables were over-crowded, dark, and damp, and deficient in ventilation, the animals generally presented a good appearance.

Seven samples of milk were collected and submitted to analysis, with the following results:

	Water.	Butter.	Casein and Sugar.	Salts.
No. 1	90.00	1.31	8.00	0.69
" 2	89.02	2.16	8.10	0.72
" 3	88.88	2.41	7.62	0.79
" 4	88.18	2.54	8.50	0.78
" 5	88.09	2.32	8.75	0.84
" 6	88.48	1.51	9.20	0.81
" 7	89.20	0.84	9.19	0.77
Average	88.85	1.87	8.48	0.77
Healthy Milk	86.00	3.90	9.30	0.80

It appears that the milk of these cows is specially deficient in butter, though it is in *every* respect poorer than the milk of healthy cows. No other indications of disease could be detected in the milk.

The blood of three of these cows was also analyzed, with the following results—the 4th column is an analysis of healthy blood:

	1.	2.	3.	4.
Water	799.81	801.35	843.12	779.06
Fibrin	4.91	5.94	7.63	4.39
Albumen	104.90	69.37	85.22	60.02
Corpuscles	81.10	101.13	51.33	146.50
Extractive	0.95	3.68	6.40	3.20
Soluble Salts	8.33	8.53	6.30	7.01
	1.000.00	1.000.00	1,000,00	1,000.00

The blood of the confined cows is strikingly deficient in red corpuscles, and contains from two to six per cent. more water than the healthy blood. It is thus seen that, while these cows present a fair appearance, they are not in a sound, healthy condition; and, though analysis may fail to detect any specific poison, such milk cannot be considered healthy food.

CONCLUSION.

This investigation establishes the fact that the citizens of the Metropolitan District are generally receiving milk which is free from injurious adulterations, and untainted with disease.

Nevertheless, a fraud is perpetrated upon them in the systematic dilution of the milk with water. The average percentage of pure milk in the adulterated article with which the city is supplied, is 73.28; or, in other words, for every three quarts of pure milk there is added one quart of water. It was stated at the Convention of Milk Producers and Dealers, held at Croton Falls, in March, 1870, that the total amount of milk supplied to the cities of New York and Brooklyn from the surrounding country was about 120,000,000 quarts per annum. To reduce this to the quality of our city supply, requires an addition of 40,000,000 quarts of water, which, at ten cents per quart, costs us the snug sum of \$4,000,000 annually, or about \$12,000 per day.

I have been aided in this investigation by W. H. Chandler, M. Alsberg, Ph. D., and H. Endemann, Ph. D.

Very respectfully, yours,
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D.,
Chemist to the Metropolitan Board of Health.

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